THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER:

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1108.] WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1803. [VOLUME XVII.

DOCTOR McLEAN,

On Shockoe-Hill, oppofite the preſent reſidence of Mr. *John Hopkins*,

OFFERS his ſervices to the citizens of Richmond and its vicinity as a Phyſician. He will ſhortly have compleated, an improved Apparatus for the preparation of various mineral and medicated waters, in a manner not hitherto effected in this country; equal to any which art has yet produced; and perhaps not inferior in medical efficacy to the moſt celebrated products of nature. He is prepared to apply Electricity, the effects of which are known, in many caſes, to be more beneficial than thoſe of any other medicinal agent. He will alſo exhibit, when neceſſary, the celebrated pneumatic Medicine, now much eſteemed in England, with all the important advantages and improvements lately derived to the healing art in Europe. His ſucceſs, in an extenſive practice, for ſix years, is believed to have been at leaſt equal to that of any phyſician in this country; and on the continuance of ſuch ſucceſs, he reſts his pretenſions to encouragement, and will be perfectly ſatisfied with that ſhare of public patronage which his utility in ſociety may merit.

He thinks himſelf authorized by experience, to propoſe a ſpeedy and radical cure of the various forms of Dropſy, in all caſes not connected with the deſtruction of ſome member eſſential to life: and alſo, to diſſolve and remove the Stone in the bladder, without the pain and danger of ſurgical operation. In caſes of Cancer, he has had frequent and uniform ſucceſs.

Richmond, May 20, 1803.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the Eſtates of *William Giles*, deceaſed, and *James Abbott*, are directed to bring them in againſt the next Quarterly Huſtings Court.

By order of Court,

JAMES WHITELAW, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 4w.

C. BOSHER,

COACH-MAKER,

HAVING commenced buſineſs on the ſtreet leading from the Bell Tavern to Mayo's Bridge, hopes by attention and induſtry, to merit the public patronage.

May 18th, 1803. 1mw4t.

FOR GREENOCK,

The British Ship

JEANIE,

JOHN COWAN, maſter; now lying at City Point, and will be ready to take on board in eight days;—has room for two hundred hhds. of Tobacco—for freight of which, or for paſſage, apply to Meſſrs. *Pickett, Pollard, and Johnſton*, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Peterſburg, May 16, 1803. 6w.

☞ I SHALL be obliged, very ſhortly, to leave this ſtate for a few months. Should any perſons having demands againſt me, wiſh to have them previouſly adjuſted, I ſhall be glad if they will bring them forward immediately for that purpoſe.

As the patronage I have received, from my friends and the public, ſince my commencement in buſineſs, has fully equalled my moſt flattering expectations, I beg leave, with due ſenſibility and reſpect, to offer in return my moſt grateful acknowledgments.

During my abſence, Mr. William H. Fitzwhylſonn will receive and pay money, and ſettle all outward tranſactions and accounts, in my behalf. The buſineſs of Book-Binding, in all its various branches, will be carried on by Mr. Samuel Combs, who will execute all orders with promptitude and fidelity.

There is now on hand, and will be conſtantly kept up, a complete aſſortment of STATIONARY, and of all kinds of blank and ruled BOOKS, uſed in mercantile, legal and private buſineſs.

John Pumfrey.

Richmond, May 18, 1803.

1300 Pieces of NANKEENS

FOR SALE.—Apply to JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

A petition will be preſented to the next General Aſſembly, praying that an Act may paſs, For extending the navigation of the river Hardware, in the county of Albemarle, from its ſource to the forks of the ſaid river. p

May 7, 1803.

JOCKEY CLUB.

THE delinquents of the late Jockey Club are hereby informed, that the Liſts are left in my hands for collection. The gentleman who is entitled to them has requeſted me to give notice in this way one month, and afterwards to publiſh the names of thoſe who may be ſtill delinquent.

AUG: DAVIS.

May 14, 1803.

THE ſubſcribers will give Caſh or undrawn Tickets, for Ten Dollar Prizes in the Peterſburg Church Lottery.

TAYLOR & BROWN, v. m.

May 17.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now reſiding in Suffolk, and propoſes PRACTICING LAW, in the Diſtrict Court holden at that place, and in the Courts of the adjacent counties.

He would alſo purchaſe upon moderate commiſſion, any quantity of LUMBER and NAVAL STORES. Theſe articles may be bought at Suffolk upon better terms than at any other place upon the continent.

GEO. GOOSLEY.

Suffolk, May 1, 1803. 3t.

REAL PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcriber is authorized to ſell the following LANDS, viz. One tract coniaining 390 acres, on the waters of Rockfiſh River, in Amherſt county, about eight miles from the town of Warminſter, on James River. One other tract, adjoining the above, containing 391 acres. Much the greater part of theſe lands are uncleared One half acre Lot in the town of Charlotteſville, Albemarle county, unimproved. One other half acre Lot in ſaid town, on which there is a convenient ſtore-houſe and ſmall garden.—Reaſonable credit will be given if required, and great bargains given, as the proprietors are anxious to effect a ſale. Mr. Hudſon Martin, jun. who lives near the lands in Amherſt, will ſhew them to any perſon wiſhing to purchaſe them, and the ſubſcriber may be ſeen by any one wiſhing to purchaſe at his houſe near Charlotteſville, or at either the courts of Albemarle, Amherſt or Fluvanna.

BENJ. BROWN.

May 14. 8w.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

Have received by the late arrivals from London and Liverpool, their

SPRING GOODS,

with a choice aſſortmet of

IRISH LINEN;

Alſo, a few

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices, for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

May 14, 1803.

WEST-POINT,

That well known Tract of Land, in King William county, containing by a late actual ſurvey 3212 acres, is ſtill for ſale; thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe may know the terms by application to either of the ſubſcribers.

WILLIAM EITZHUGH, } Alexandria,
CHARLES CARTER, } Shirley.

May 17, 1803.

LOST,

Between Warwick and Richmond, or in Richmond,

A red Morocco Pocket-Book,

CONTAINING John Hoomes, junior's Note, favor Seth Ward, and ſundry papers of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Any perſon finding and delivering the ſaid Pocket-Book and papers at the office hereof, will receive Five Dollars reward.

Richmond, 10th May, 1803.

To be Sold,

On Saturday the 18th of JUNE next, the premiſes, to the higheſt bidder, about

1400 Acres of Land,

Belonging to the eſtate of Ann Roſe Robertſon, deceaſed.

THIS land lies on the waters of Difficult Creek, one mile from Bibb's Ferry, on the main road leading from the upper parts of North Carolina to Peterſburg and Richmond: The land is well adapted for the culture of tobacco, corn and wheat, remarkably well timbered and watered; an excellent ſtand for a ſtore or tavern. One fourth of the purchaſe money will be required in hand; the balance in three equal annual payments. The land will be divided into ſmall parcels for the accommodation of purchaſers, if required.

John Clark, } Ex'ors. of A. R.
Henry E. Coleman, } Robertſon.

May 6, 1803. 3t.

Valuable Property, FOR SALE.

THE ſurviving partners of George Nicolſon, dec. and the acting executors of his laſt will and teſtament, will offer for ſale, at Auction, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of this month, all that valuable Tenement lying on James River and adjoining this city, known by the name of the ROPE-WALK TENEMENT.

This valuable piece of ground, contains 16 acres, on which are the following buildings: a Rope-Walk of 150 fathom in length, 120 fathom of which is covered in. A brick Lumber-Houſe, of four ſtories, and nearly 40 feet ſquare. A brick Houſe, uſed as a lodging houſe for workmen, of two ſtories, 50 by 40 feet. A large Hemp-Houſe, and two ſmall Dwelling Houſes. Beſides the improvements above mentioned, there is a valuable Wharf and two Coal Yards. The tenement will be laid off in lots to ſuit purchaſers, and a plan thereof will be left at the printing office of Thomas Nicolſon, ten days before the ſale, and will be ſhown to any perſon who wiſhes to ſee it.

All the implements for carrying on the rope making buſineſs, of which an inventory will be ſhewn on the day of ſale, will be ſold with that lot on which the rope walk ſtands.

A credit of one and two years will be allowed the purchaſers. Bond and approved ſecurity will be required as alſo a deed of truſt upon the property; the bonds to bear intereſt from their date, if not punctually paid.

The ſale will commence on the premiſes preciſely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

John Cringan, } Surviving
William Atchiſon, } Partners.
Thomas Nicolſon, } Acting
Andrew Nicolſon, } Executors.

May 10, 1803.

Purſuant to a Decree of the High Court of Chancery for the Richmond diſtrict, will be SOLD, *to the higheſt bidder, for* READY MONEY, *at the Eagle Tavern, in the City of Richmond, on Monday the 6th day of June next,*

A tract of Land in the county of Hanover, containing by eſtimation 428 acres, conveyed by Edmund Hawkins, and wife, to John Tayloe Griffin, and by him to Robert Morris. Alſo, a LOT on the Main-ſtreet in the city of Richmond, oppoſite Mrs. Couch's tenement, and near to the courthouſe, extending 198 feet front, and 168 feet back, and diſtinguiſhed by the commiſſioners appointed to ſell the public property, by numbers 2, 3 and 4. There is a large wooden building on the premiſes, divided into three tenements. Alſo, ſix full and complete SHARES in the James River Company, and one SHARE in the Diſmal Swamp Company, all ſtanding in the name of Robert Morris.

Robert Pollard,
Commiſſioner.

Richmond, *May* 12, 1803. tds.

Wm. M'Cay,

CLOCK & WATCH-MAKER,

Main-Street, Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the public, that he has juſt received by late arrival from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of GOLD & SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are Elegant Repeating Watches, Ladys' Gold ditto. Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, &c. He has likewiſe a few good Clocks for ſale—All of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed, in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

May 6, 1803. 9t.

NOTICE.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF

Adams and Fiſher,

WAS on the 12th of laſt month, diſſolved, by mutual conſent. All thoſe having claims againſt that concern will apply to James Fiſher for ſettlement; and thoſe indebted will make immediate payment, as no further indulgence can be given.

RICHARD ADAMS.
JAMES FISHER.

Richmond, April 4, 1803.

JAMES FISHER

HAVING purchaſed the ſtock of goods belonging to Adams and Fiſher, intends carrying the buſineſs on for his own account. The aſſortment of goods is equal to any in that line.

NOTICE.

☞ ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *William Ludwell Lee*, Eaq; of *Green Spring*, *James City* county, ſtate of *Virginia*, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and all thoſe who have any claim on the eſtate, will be pleaſed to tranſmit the ſame to me, properly authenticated, that payment may be made.

William Hodgson,
Acting Executor.

Alexandria, District of Columbia, 2m
April 14, 1803.

The ſubſcriber will receive propoſals until the 12th of next month, for ſupplying at the Manufactory of Arms, near the City of Richmond, from fifty to

100 Rations,

at ſuch times and in ſuch quantities as may be required.

THE delivery of ſaid rations to commence immediately after contract. A liſt of all the articles compoſing a ration, will be furniſhed on application to the ſubſcriber.

John Clarke.

January 19, 1803. tf

COMMITTED to the Jail of Albemarle county, a Negro man, by the name of NED, about 50 years of age, has ſeveral ſcars on his face, ſays he is the property of Leonard Henley, of Louiſa county. The owner is requeſted to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be ſold as the law directs.

THOMAS WILLS, junr. Jailer.

Albemarle county, *April* 21, 1803.

By virtue of a deed of truſt,

executed to the ſubſcriber, by Thomas Hooper, for the purpoſe of ſecuring to Mr. David Maitland the ſum of money therein mentioned, will be ſold by public auction, to the higheſt bidder, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, for ready money, on Tueſday the 21ſt day of June next,

Two Tracts of Land,

SITUATE in the county of Henry, containing about two thouſand one hundred acres, (be the ſame more or leſs) which were purchaſed by the ſaid Thomas Hooper from David Meade Randolph, eſq.

ROBERT POLLOK.

April 19, 1803. 17tp.

In the caſe of Thomas Hooper, late a bankrupt.

THE commiſſioners named and authorized in and by a commiſſion of bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued, and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper of the city of Richmond, intend to meet at the Riſing Sun Tavern in the ſaid city of Richmond on Thurſday the 30th day of June next, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate of the ſaid bankrupt; when and where the creditors who have not already proved their debts under the ſaid commiſſion, are hereby required to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICH'D. DENNY, } Aſſignees.
CHARLES SPENCER, }

Richmond, May 19, 1803.

The celebrated English Stallion, BEDFORD,

SO famous for getting capital Racers, and very handſome Horſes for any purpoſe, will ſtand, the enſuing ſeaſon, at the Bowling-Green, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the ſtable door) and Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, which may be diſcharged at any time before the firſt day of Auguſt next, by the payment of Five Guineas, or Twenty Dollars, if ſent with the mare, and One Dollar to the Groom in every inſtance. The ſeaſon will commence on the firſt day of March next, and end the firſt day of Auguſt following; a great abundance of good paſturage, gratis; and ſervants who attend their mares will be boarded at 10/6 per week, (which expence it is recommended to gentlemen to ſave, as they may be aſſured they are of but little uſe.) Grain will be furniſhed at the market price (for which the money muſt be ſent with the mare or it cannot be had.) The greateſt attention will be paid to the mares; but no reſponſibility for accidents or eſcapes. Notes for Seven Guineas the ſeaſon, to be diſcharged as above mentioned, muſt accompany the mares.

Bedford has been advertiſed ſo often, and is ſo well known now, that ſuffice it to ſay, he is the ſire of ſeveral of the beſt racers in America, and that a three year old of his get, was ſold laſt fall for 4000 dollars.

JOHN HOOMES.

Bowling-Green, Feb. 22, 1803.

The Noted Running Horſe BELL-AIR,

(By Hart's Old Med'ley.)

FULL fifteen hands and an half high, bred by Joſeph Taylor, Eſq. of Mount Airy.

THE pedigree of Bell Air, his character as a foal getter, and performance on the turf, are ſo well known to rank him among the beſt horſes on the continent, that a detail of them here the ſubſcriber deems ſuperfluous, as certificates to that effect, may be ſeen where he ſtands.

He will ſtand the enſuing ſeaſon at my ſtable in Amherſt county, twelve miles above the court houſe, ſix below the Buffalo Springs, and eight from New-Glaſgow—to be let to mares at TWELVE DOLLARS the ſingle leap, to be paid when the mare is covered; TWENTY DOLLARS the ſeaſon, to be ſecured by note with each mare, payable on the firſt day of Auguſt next, at which time the ſeaſon will expire; and FIFTY DOLLARS to inſure a mare to be in foal, to be ſecured alſo by note, on demand, which be each mare ſo put, endorſed, payable when aſcertained ſhe is in foal or transferred, with intereſt, in either caſe, from that period only. Good and extenſive paſturage and ſervants boarded gratis, and mares fed with grain at the market price, if directed, to be paid for before they are taken away.

Great care and attention may be relied on, but will not hold myſelf by any means reſponſible for accidents that may unavoidably happen.

BEVERLY WILLIAMSON.

February 17th, 1803.

Juſt Received,

A conſignment of firſt Quality

IRISH LINEN.

S. P. Braddick.

May 2, 1803.

Bolting Cloths,

Of excellent quality, and completely aſſorted,

FOR ſale by the ſubſcriber, nearly oppoſite to Meſſrs. Taylor & Brown's Vendue Office.

S. M. Myers.

No. VII.

CONCERNING MR. GALLATIN AND THE SALE OF BANK STOCK.

I DO not mean, that many of the members of Congreſs who voted for the reſolutions, alluded to in my laſt, did not, at the time believe that they voted fair and candidly; nor ſhould I doubt their ſincerity, if the reſolutions had been ſuſpended for a month; because it is too true, that there are many of that honorable body, whoſe time and enquiries have never been devoted to such inveſtigations.

To underſtand thirty-two folio pages of a report, embracing many millions of dollars, relating to the financial department of government requires talents of a particular deſcription. A man may be a good orator, a pleaſing declaimer, a found judge of law, a good ſurveyor, and may poſſeſs clear perceptions upon all abſtract queſtions, he may even be a good mathematician, an accurate arithmetician, and an algebraiſt, and yet want that ſort of knowledge, which will enable him at once to comprehend the details of a long and intricate account, and decide upon its merits; and a man may as well endeavor to perſuade me that he could ſwallow, and digeſt a bar of iron, as to inſiſt that all the members of Congreſs who voted for the reſolution, either did, or were capable, in much more time, to underſtand the report, or that Mr Gallatin was capable of preparing a report of thirty two pages of folio paper in nine hours. Every clerk of court, and every ſchoolmaſter will ſay, without noticing the time for calculation and examination, that it was impoſſible to perform the writing.

The democratic prints have complained of the manner in which theſe inveſtigations were ſought. They ſay that the federal members delayed them until the ſeſſion was about to cloſe, in the hope that the public officers would be unable to comply ſo ſuddenly, and that, taking advantage of their failure, very great and deceptious impreſſions might be made upon the people. There is ſo much unfairneſs and miſrepreſentation upon all political ſubjects, and particularly in the National Intelligencer, which has originated this ſtory, that it is prudent to make an examination into every thing before an opinion is formed. Let us ſee how this ought to ſtand.

Gallatin, and the other agents of the ſinking fund, knew, without the formality of a reſolution, that it was their duty to have rendered a ſtatement of their conduct to Congreſs during the ſeſſion. There is no doubt that the perſons, who moved and ſupported the reſolution expected that this would be done. There is no doubt that if they had expected it would

have been so shamefully delayed, similar steps would have been taken long before. If the motion had been made at a more early period, the democratic party might have said that the federals were endeavoring, by false clamour and premature enquiries to weaken the public confidence in their *wise, virtuous, and economical rulers*, that the accounts were then in a state of preparation, and would be laid before Congress in due season. Such an answer would have been given. It would have been plausible, and the movers of the resolutions would have been deemed as troublesome intermeddlers The delay therefore is thus accounted for and justified.

At length, finding that nothing would be done, the session drawing to a close, the motion was made. The demos have immediately raised the yell of deception, complain of the delay; accuse their adversaries of wanting candor; proceed to business; and produce in nine hours, the work of nine days.

These facts are all before the world. Nobody will have the effrontery to deny them. The time which is necessary for preparing thirty-two pages of folio, was explained in my last, and we are compelled to believe, that at the time when the resolution was passed, there were many persons who knew that Gallatin was then ready to make his report; and they, no doubt, rejoiced that it could come forth in such triumphing colours.

It has been said that the demos knew for several days beforehand, that Mr. Griswold was determined to offer his resolutions; that he had been day after day disappointed by the artifice or superior alertness of the other party in rising and attracting the speaker's notice, although it was well known that Mr. Griswold had prepared the resolution which he at last offered. Mr. Griswold gave a copy of his resolution to one of Gallatin's friends about four weeks before. Is this true? Common report says yes. Common sense induces us to say yes. Why was it so contrived? Why did not Mr. Gallatin, of his own accord, when he knew that it was his duty to make a report, do it, without the formality of a resolution? Why was Mr. Griswold delayed in the offer? It looks like a contrivance, that the report should come out so late in the session, as not to afford time for examination and exposure, if it deserved it; and that the majority might have at a future day, some excuse for voting for thirty-two folio pages of manuscript calculations and explanations, embracing millions of dollars, without examination. It also afforded an opportunity of offering new adulations at the altar of their Messiah, without making themselves absolute parties in the transaction.

Measures of approbation, applause, and thanks, concerning thirty-two pages of folio, adopted and executed upon the consideration of a single hour; which thirty two pages were digested, prepared, written, copied, and reported in nine other hours, are circumstances so improbable and extraordinary, that no man will believe them, who does not also believe that Gallatin is not only the greatest man that exists, but is eight or nine times greater or more pre-eminent than any other man who ever did exist. (*The forty two members of Congress who understood the whole in another hour, excepted.*)

This affair being thus explained, we are obliged to believe, that the democratic members have artfully contrived that this important subject should go forth to the world, with the triumph and seal of congressional approbation, and yet under circumstances which will put it into the power of every member of Congress, at a future time, to screen himself from condemnation by saying that the time was so short, that he could not understand the subject; and that he was led by his confidence in others, who pretended that they understand it. This mode of proceeding was useful to all such as do not possess the capatity or industry, to go through the details of thirty two folio pages of calculation and figures.

I have often heard it said, that witnesses in court are sometimes so zealous for their favorite that they prove too much. So in this case, the Gallatinites have allowed to him the credit of having performed in nine hours what men of talents and information say could not be accomplished in less than as many days. This being true, let us next ask the reason. If that which I have given is objected to, I should be glad to hear another.

I might close this subject with a quotation from the National Intelligencer, whose editor, (Smith,) has the impudence to tell his patrons, not only that his paper is the Organ of Truth, but has also published numberless fables and trifles, under the head of *Federal Misrepresentations*. I know well, that many of my fellow citizens of pure and spotless principles, of great candour, and integrity, have such confidence in this organ of falsehood and faction, that they have fallen into many mistakes and blunders; it therefore appears to be a duty to embrace such a fair opportunity of shewing Mr. S. H. Smith in his true colours, by reminding the reader that he has given a very disguised, a very unfair account of this transaction. Smith has published to deceive. But he will fail with all who reflect, because he has asserted things, which are not only improbable, but impossible.

But, for a moment, let it be supposed, that the movers in these inquiries acted unfairly; Can the Gallatinites complain? Can the members who refused to hear the *defence* of Mr. Stoddert complain? Mr. Stoddert's committee stood more than four months. They reported only on the last day; a report, which answered no other purpose, except to delude and inflame the people. A report which has been exposed, ridiculed and condemned from Penobscot to St. Mary's, and in favor of which there is not at this day a single advocate. And what is most extraordinary indeed, some of the same persons, who could not, in four months learn and comprehend the difference between a dock and a navy yard, between soil and water, have, all at once received such an increased stock of intellect, such inspiration, as to comprehend, in one hour, thirty-two pages of folio, which involved much calculation and elucidation. The reasons are plain. They were determined, if possible to stigmatize Stoddert. They were as much resolved to support, applaud and justify Gallatin. They had been exposed for the first. They had nothing to lose in that case; that if exposed for the second, it could not plunge them much deeper. In the mean time, delusion would go forth. The people would be deceived. They would give their suffrages. Two more years for legislating would recompense for partial discontent and censure. The conclusions are severe; but, unfortunately for those whom they implicate, they are supported by the most incontestable proofs.

The complaint that the subject was delayed until the end of the session, induces me to publish a very singular fact.

In the year 1799, the last day upon which Congress could sit, happened upon a Sunday. For some time preceding, the parties had exerted themselves upon important questions. Gallatin, in his usual style, led on one side. One of the principal objects related to the navy. All sorts of things were introduced into the debate, which tended to produce delay. In a speech of great length, the high priest of democracy and delusion introduced the expedition of Bonaparte to Egypt, and said a great deal about the Mamelukes. Every body who understood his articulation knew that the Mamelukes had nothing to do with the subject. But there was an association of idea between Egypt and the Mamelukes. When Gallatin got fairly into Egypt, he found himself so far removed from pursuit, that he preferred to stay there, and vociferate as long as he pleased. By similar means, the whole term, except Sunday, expired, so that it was necessary to finish much important business upon the Sabbath.

It did not require much wisdom, to discover that Gallatin's motive, in such conduct, was to defeat the bills in their last stage. Mr. Dayton, the speaker, ought to have stopt him; and brought him back from Egypt, while he was wasting time in a dissertation concerning the Mamelukes. But Dayton could not clearly comprehend him, and he knew, if Gallatin had been stopt, that the Aurora would have not only published, some days afterwards, exactly what Gallatin pleased, but that the speaker would have been abused as the vilest of tyrants.

It appeared very extrordinary that the French expedition to Egypt should be urged as an argument against the establishment of a naval force in this country, at the very time too, when French privateers and pirates infested our seas, bays, and harbours. It gave room to suspect, that there was a French party in this country, who were ready to sacrifice our interest, independence, and honor, to promote the designs of unprincipled intriguers. Having stated the fact, my readers will be left to make an application, or not, as they please.

FEDERALIST.

To be continued.

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

EURISKOTES,
TO THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

[No. IV.]

On reading over the preceding observations on the extension of utility, which were dictated, it is believed, by uncensurable motive, and arranged under some degree of energetic excitement, the author has thought proper to subjoin some explanatory observations, and some amplification of, or additional ideas, as an apology for some expressions which may be thought to contain political heresy, or to be delivered with too much harshness or acrimony, but which he does not think it necessary to erase. He is as decided as any man in his approbation of representative government, as being the only means hitherto successful for effecting and preserving civil liberty; which however is only or principally valuable, as a source from whence to derive more substantial good. But that this system, or form, has its evils and defects, of which the want of patronage is one of importance; that corruption and fraud can be, and really are practised under it with success, very injurious to the community, are also articles of belief, in which he is certainly not singular; but these evils are no argument for its extinction, any more than the pains and evils inseparable from animation, would direct the extinction of animal life: yet this is the very preventative used against the evils which it is supposed might arise by promoting agricultural, mechanical and literary pursuits! but that it should be applied to these, rather than to representation, or animation, is to him perfectly mysterious. But it is also a decided article of belief, that the enjoyment of an undefined liberty, though doubtless a great acquisition, does not comprehend the sum of human felicity. There are other advantages, great beyond calculation, derivable from civil compact, which have hitherto scarcely been attempted or thought of, either through oppression, or an undue ardor for liberty; tho' this liberty *alone* is but a barren unsubstantial acquisition, as appears by the facts attending the first European settlers in Southern America, many of whom had as much liberty as their physical powers would permit—they had large masses of gold and silver, but neither bread nor shirts.

That popular elections call forth talents, is by no means denied, though that they select virtues is not so obvious; but these are all of one class, all political; or should other talents be found in combination with these in solitary instances, they are merely adventitious, having no proposed motives or principles to excite them into action, or definite objects to act on. Now might not these invite the activity of other talents, and direct them to important emendation in the state of society; to great advancement in agriculture and other valuable objects, by furnishing to them adequate motives, and definite objects of pursuit with a clear, explicit set of principles, limiting and directing their exertions in a direction which might appear the most favorable to success in the pursuit and attainment of utility? This can only be expected by advancing real assistance in effecting the objects, not by compensation or rewards after their completion. The one is an act of justice to the community, and of benevolence to mankind; the other, a partiality of favor to the individual, to the injury of the community. But rewards are the expedients of little minds, and are both nugatory and foreign from the business of government, which is, to distribute justice, and promote general utility—though in fact these are but an unit or individual; for to promote general utility by all the energies of government, is but justice to the community—and to neglect it, the greatest injury a community can receive, next to the miraculous vengeance of Deity offended.

The direction of public attention to imaginary evils has been mentioned:—I suppose this is too obvious to admit of doubt. Lo! here, lo! there, and lo! any where but to us, still continues to be the hypocritical cant—the deceitful resort of cunning, to oppose and circumvent talents and sincerity. It is still the strong hold of turpitude and vice, from whence they sally out, often with fatal success, on all superior excellence. "They are unwilling to believe themselves meaner, or more corrupt than "others, and therefore would willingly "pull down from their elevations those "with whom they cannot rise to an "equality." Hence the hue and cry raised in our public prints about the intrigues of Britain and France, and their influence in corrupting our citizens.—Hence the perpetual detraction, and shameful obtrusion on the public, of insignificant anecdotes, with a view to injure or destroy the reputation of all men who have acquired conspicuity in the commonwealth. But of what importance can it be to the people of these states, to be instructed in the profligacy of British nobility, or the intrigues and turpitude of the individuals of foreign nations? Of what use can it be to the public to be incessantly told that Cheatham, Duane, Rind ——, Callender, Smith, and every other printer, and in fact every other man whose name the public have heard or read, be what they are weekly represented or not; that is, paragons of genius and virtue, and instances of dullness and depravity, which human nature had not hitherto exhibited?—I forbear to mention other names of more weight and magnitude, which are held up in this light to public contemplation. Whether such characters or such men, exist or not, can be of no possible utility or importance to the community to know; but that such objects are weekly presented to the public contemplation is of great importance. That public names and villainy should be pepetually viewed in contact, and that at an enormous expence of millions of dollars drawn from the industry of the unsuspecting citizens, who are taught to look up to these publications for substantial information; and, what is still more valuable, millions of hours spent in contemplating these pictures of depravity, whether real or fictitious, is of immense importance. Can ignorance and vice be taught more scientifically than in this grand and expensive university? It is not possible that the public taste can remain uncontaminated, while constantly urged by such presentations of vice and depravity. It is manifestly corrupted by them, of which their existance, and more especially the very active encouragement given, and the greatly increasing demand for them, is most conspicuous and irrefragable proof. Such weekly panoramas of defamation as some of our presses exhibit, and which have obtained a considerably extensive circulation, could not escape immediate annihilation in an atmosphere of moral chastity. But, to TALK politics, as it is called, (that is, to abuse or eulogise every member and measure of government) is become the fashion, from the enlightened son of science and benevolence, who directs the councils of wisdom, and controuls the energies of nations, or decides their fate, to the idiotic dullness, who directs the councils of the turf, and controuls the energies of his associate quadruped, or decides the bet. But politics in the hands of the unprincipled, is a sword;—in those of the ignorant and vain, an engine of much mischief—capable only of destroying harmony and order among men, and of rendering "confusion more confounded."

That mankind are wise and virtuous enough to preserve tolerable order, even in opposition to mal-administration and oppressive edicts, if not otherwise impelled, or acting under the influence of much cultivated depravity, is held, both on the authority of modern political phenomena, and of all authentic history hitherto compiled. Fighting and slaughter, and injurious outrage, are not in man, but by cultivation and extra-derivation—(though this is a subject to be otherwise and elsewhere treated.) The whole history of man is a collected proof that extensive associations or nations of men, have only been impelled to mutual outrage and destruction by the profligacy of individuals, whose pride and ambition have been cultivated and enlarged to that magnitude, by the sympathetic benevolence, or fear, of the people they have acquired the attention or obedience of. That the whole mass of people in a nation can offend or injure personally, the whole people of another nation, is scarcely more possible, than that the inhabitants of one planet should commit depredations on those of another. National offences have ever been by imputation; they can only exist on the vicious principle; as it is physically impossible for the individuals of belligerent nations, or of conflicting armies, to have any personal cause of enmity or of conflict.—Whence then arises the necessity for the perpetual accumulation of civil laws?—a necessity so urgent, so expensive, as to furnish perpetual exercise for all the talents, and to exhaust all the funds which can be procured from any people without oppression, on this single object!!—And is it really possible that such a necessity exists? Is it possible that men do indeed believe in this necessity? Perhaps it may shortly be shewn by the finger of demonstration, that this very article has established a permanent, an influential, a potential ARISTOCRACY, the support of which in the state of Virginia alone, absorbs upwards of two millions of dollars annually; which order contribute nothing to the sum of those things which support and enrich a nation—crude and manufactured materials. "It would be easy to shew in a very conclusive manner, if not demonstrative, that to multiply laws, is to accumulate evils; and that a multifarious chaos of unconnected laws, such as at present exists, and is yearly accumulating, and of which the members are incapable of being collated with each other, is as effective a school for the cultivation, maturing and disseminating vice and depravity, in a state of refinement, as it is perhaps in the power of man to erect. It is the direct contrast of UTILITY, which consists, both theory and fact, in condensing diffused, unconnected principles & facts, within the limits of a single view.

It would seem that the great difficulty has ever been, to determine in what utility consists; for if this were ascertained, would it not have been prosecuted? Perhaps not. In some governments, however, it appears to be placed in legislation, and the prevention or absence of evil; as in some popular governments or republics. Others have placed it in an undefined, abstracted idea—a mere chimera, and have pursued the shadow with ardor, till they have lost sight of the substance, and guarded their liberty at the expence of their civilization; as in some other popular forms or democracies. And others again seek it in titles and strings—in fraud and oppression—and injurious distinctions degrading to humanity; as in ancient and modern monarchies and aristocracies. This appears to be a pretty fair and just statement of facts, without caricature—it is meant to be so, and if it be otherwise, it is owing to mistake. The first of these appears to be deficient, at least in its present state of application. It is too much calculated for a dull, lazy mediocrity, in which much progress and emendation are not contemplated; as if it were founded on this opinion—"We "have enough—what need of any thing "more? Let us secure what we have, "and leave improvement to restless dis-"contented spirits who can never be "satisfied." The second class is less amiable than this however, inasmuch as the great object of pursuit is a nonentity—an hallucination—and ideal deception: for liberty which can only preserve itself, is nugatory and unworthy of pursuit or possession. But if only to be preserved by perpetual exertions rendered necessary to its preservation, it becomes an evil of great magnitude—it is then slavery; since to be free, is to act without compulsion or constraint; and to act by these, is slavery. One of these free governments, that of Sparta perhaps, is thus depicted by Rousseau in his "Social Compact," a work, though much mouthed, of little significance: "Their slaves "managed their domestic business, and "the people were constantly assembled "in arms in the public places for the "preservation of their liberty." This is quoted from recollection, but it contains the sentiment or substance of his view of that government, which some of our most conspicuous politicians consider as a perfect model of excellence, and look on through the mist of enthusiasm, with veneration! But what description of liberty it can be, where "slaves manage the domestic business," is difficult to conceive, since it requires the continual exertions of the whole mass of people in a nation, to furnish the indispensable means of support and subsistance to the nation; the whole mass of people in such free government must consequently be slaves! This is a pretty accurate view of the present state of civil liberty in Great Britain, as represented by our political teachers; for the slaves, or whole body of people, manage the domestic business, and furnish by their labor the materials of support and subsistance to the nation; and the nobility are ever prepared to maintain and defend their liberty, which is very great, being, with some exceptions, limited only by their physical powers. Of the other class of government, no notice needs here be taken.

EURISKOTES.

The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

—RICHMOND—

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1803.

From the RECORDER.

Concerning the Algerine Tribute.

"Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, and an "*etcetera* of republican worthies, read "the book, (meaning the Prospect be-"fore Us) or at least that part of the "book, before it was published, and if "they had started an objection, it is "possible that the pages or a part of "them might have been cancelled, but "they knew that the weight of censure, "upon that business, rested chiefly with "the federal party, and on this account, "and on this account only, the reproba-"tion was permitted to pass muster.—"*Mr. Madison was sufficiently prompt in "objecting to a passage where his own "name was mentioned in a way which he "did not precisely like.* The leaf was "immediately cancelled and burnt by "the book-binder. He did not, howe-"ver, express the slightest disapproba-"tion of the censure passed upon the "clandestine history of the Algerine "Tribute."

Having heretofore found Mr. Callender correct in his facts, at least all those which related to the *Prospect before Us*, we find no hesitation in adopting the foregoing passage as a truth. It proves that Mr. Madison also held a place among that *group of republican worthies*, who gave their counsel and assistance in the publication of the "Prospect."—Every now and then Mr. Callender lets another cat out of the bag. It should be remembered that at the time when this was going on, Mr. Madison was in the full enjoyment of all the advantages which could be derived from an unblemished reputation, and from the general opinion, that he was a man of mildness, calmness, kindness and candour. What will the admirers of the great and good *Washington* say to Mr. Madison when they find that he holds so conspicuous a place among those who aided in calumniating the father of his country and the benefactor of mankind? We should not at present say any thing to him concerning his intimacy and cheek-by-jowl friendship with the *father of insurrections, the Messiah of democracy, delusion and mischief*. In a few more months, people's eyes will begin to open—they will see—they will be astonished—they will be filled with indignation.—All that is now asked is, that they will pause and reflect.

The public are cautioned to be careful in the receipt of counterfeit GOLD TEN DOLLAR PIECES of the United States, as many are in circulation of the date of

1795. The counterfeit may, on examination, be easily discovered by attending to the following particulars:—

The head is badly executed, being much larger than the real piece—the size of the metal is also larger—in the word United, the letter U is clumsy, and in the word Liberty, the letter B is perceptibly lower than the I and the E; in the word States, there is also a great deficiency, the letter S being considerably lower than the foregoing letters of the word.

—

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship Chesapeake, dated Gibraltar, March 26, 1803.

"Captain Sterett has taken a prize; she is an Imperial polacre, from Smyrna, bound to Tripoli—with Tripolitan property on board—very valuable."

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From the Springfield Spy.

MEMORANDUM.

Sunday, May 8, 1803.—A cold north-east snow storm—the snow 3 inches deep on an average—Apple trees in partial bloom, and the garden vegetables considerably advanced. It is presumed the oldest person in town cannot recollect a severer frost, at this season of the year, than we had on Sunday night.

"As yet the trembling year is unconfirm'd."

—

It is with an ill face that persons complain of the present administration of government, when they themselves chose the rulers. Let them wait with patience until the constitutional remedy can be applied. It will be happy if the experience which they have had, teaches them wisdom in future. [*New York paper.*]

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

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To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser.

New-York, 16th May, 1803.

SIR,

I am requested by our minister in France to communicate publicly, that he had on the 11th March received the most flattering letter in answer to one addressed by him to the First Consul, on the subject of our debts, &c. in which the most full and complete assurances are given that every letter of the covention shall be punctually complied with. That their finances are in the best situation, and capable of meeting all engagements, and that even were it otherwise and though it should subject them to partial inconveniences, he would strictly comply with the demands of justice, and calls upon the minister to make out the accounts of American claims, for which he promises a full and ready payment. The minister adds, that he gives this early intelligence, because it will probably come through other channels, as he intended to call the Americans at Paris together, the next day, and communicate to them, in which case he feared that interested persons might speculate on the wants of those who have already suffered too much by the delay. He concludes by saying, that without being absolutely certain, he thought he might confide in the promises so solemnly made, and that he would press eagerly for their execution.

EDWARD P. LIVINGSTON.

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MARRIED—on Tuesday the 17th instant, Mr. WILLIAM HUDSON, to Miss ELIZABETH WOODSON—both of the county of Campbell.

—*DEATH!*—

Departed this life on Thursday last, Mrs. MARTHA SHORE, the amiable consort of *Henry S. Shore*, esq. of this city. Her death was preceded by a painful illness, which she bore with pious resignation, and with all the dignity and fortitude that belong to virtue.

☞ THE subscribers to to J. OGILVIE's Difcourfes are reſpectfully informed, that the delivery of the ſecond and laſt part of the *Difcourſe on Duelling*, will be poſtponed till Saturday the 4th of June: On Saturday the 28th of May, in the Capitol, at half after four o'clock, his junior pupils will be examined in Geography and Hiſtory, and will exhibit ſpecimens of elocution, for the purpoſe of enabling thoſe who may think proper to favor him with their company, to form ſome judgment of the courſe of inſtruction which he has adopted. No charge will be made for admiſſion.

THIS is to requeſt all perſons who are indebted to the eſtate of *Thomas Hatton*, dec. late of Charles City county, to make immediate payment. Thoſe who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, will make them known to Mr. *Iſaac Hill*, of Charles City, or to myſelf, of James City, as I want to ſettle the eſtate immediately.

GEORGE HATTON, Adm'r.

May 17, 1803. 3tp.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE

For Sale at this Office.

NEW-YORK, MAY 16.

The ship South-Carolina, capt. Steele, in 39 days from Havre-de-Grace, arrived at this port yesterday. We have received by her a file of Paris papers to the third of April, but they furnish no news. An intelligent gentleman who came passenger in the South-Carolina, and who during his residence in France, has employed himself in nothing, with much precision, the "passing tidings of the times," has obligingly favoured us with the following particulars:

Mr. Monroe had not arrived at Havre on the 6th of April.

General Bernadotte had received instructions to be in readiness to take his departure for the United States in the month of May, as minister plenipotentiary. His retinue will be very numerous; and the splendour of the embassy will, it is thought, be without any prevsous example in this country.

After the first day of Germinal (March 21) the current coin of the French Republic will bear the "image and superscription" of the First Consul.

Malta remained in possession of the British; and it was said by some, that the French had relinquished it for seven years.

The Island of Sardinia, according to report, had been purchased by the English government for thirty millions of livres; but the French had expressed their determination to prevent the taking possession thereof.

Couriers between England and France were frequent. Mr. Wright (a messenger) passed through Havre on the 28th March, on his way to Paris. On being questioned, What he thought of the present crisis? he answered, It will be decided in a few days.

The number of Englishmen in Par is was computed at 15,000. They were leaving that city with much precipitation. The Dutchess of Dorset and her son had taken leave of the First Consul, and were to quit Paris on the 4th of April.

The preparations for war on the part of the French progressed slowly: and from this circumstance, as well as from a supposition that Bonaparte would make some sacrifices to his love of peace—hostilities were not expected to take place at present. In the mean while this state of suspence has very injurious effects on commerce. Vessels ready to sail for all parts of the world were waiting in port for the decision of this important question; and the rates of insurance, which were at 1 1-4 had risen to 3 1-2 and 4 per cent.

Twenty ships of the line were on the stocks at Brest.

The First Consul having determined to put St. Domingo in the same state as before the revolution, 50,000 troops were to be sent there in the month of May.—The nephew of General Rochambeau was at Havre ready to sail for the Cape. He will be the bearer of dispatches for his uncle from the First Consul, which it is said contain orders *not to spare* any of the negroes taken in rebellion! Toussaint remained in confinement in the tower of Besancon! All the negroes found in France were arrested and taken on board the ships at Brest.

The First Consul and family, the ministers of war, of the interior, and of finances, the counsellors of state, senators, and several officers of distinction, with a guard of 1200 men, were to leave Paris on the 12th of May for Brussels, where they were to be met by the Archduke Charles, the King of Prussia, and Gen. Moreau. This meeting is supposed to have for its objecct an alliance between Austria, Prussia, and France.

Egypt was evacuated by the British on the 10th of Frebruary.

A secret Senatus Consulta, it is said, has increased the allowances of the First Consul to the immense sum of thirty-six millions of livres per annum.

The vessels fitted out for the expedition to Louisiana were yet in the ports of the Batavian Republic. The British minister having declared that on their going out, the cruisers of his nation would take possession of them, is probably the cause of their detention. They have been ready for sea more than five months.

The South-Carolina, is the bearer of the Casts which have been made from some of the principal statues in Europe, for the American Academy of Arts lately established in this city.

Passengers, Messrs. Fleron, Harris, Felix, Girard, Deville, Parent and family, Dacqueny and family, Maufredi, Eustache, and several children.

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MAY 18.

Captain Low, who arrived at this port yesterday from Hull, informs us, that on the 2d May he spoke the British Packet Lady Arabella, bound from Falmouth for New-York, via Halifax, then out 20 days, having on board the Hon. Colonel Barclay, British Consul for the Eastern States. The Packet left Falmouth on the 12th April, at which time the question of Peace or War remained undecided. The interchange of Couriers was frequent, and the vigorous measures for putting the country in a state of defence had suffered no relaxation.

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Extract of a letter from an officer on board the United States ship New-York, dated Tunis Bay, at anchor, March 10th 1803.

"In addition to the list of unfortunate names, victims to the vandalism of Duelling, I have to mention that of Mr. John Corcoran, one of the principal clerks in the British commissary's office at Malta, who fell in an affair of dishonour on the 14th of February with Mr. Joseph Bainbridge of this ship.

"On the 30th January the squadron (consisting of the Chesapeak, John Adams, and New-York) sailed from Malta, with the design of making an appearance off Tripoli, as any enterprize at this inclement season of the year would be rash in the extreme.

"Being obliged to put into Gibraltar for provisions, we touched at Tunis in our way thither, to take the ship Enterprize into company, and sound the disposition of the Bey. We found him hostile; he demanded 34,000 dollars, and the restoration of a prize under Tunisian colours, which was Tripolitan property and captured in January by the Enterprize. The Commodore refused to comply with his demand, and took some pains to convince him of the legality of the capture. He had an interview with the Bey at the request of the latter, and agreed to advance him 20,000 dollars as a preliminary to peace, and in lieu of all claims to the prize above-mentioned.

"With respect to our affairs with Tripoli, they bear a favorable aspect. A competitor for the Regency has arisen in the person of the Bey's Brother, who has collected a powerful army near Derna, on the confines of Tripoli, and threatens to invade the kingdom He is only waiting for such assistance as may be afforded him by powers hostile to the present Bey, and offers Peace to his assailants in the event of his succeeding him.

"The reigning Bey of Tripoli has discovered that his warfare with the United States is unpopular, we may therefore look for a speedy peace. Algiers and Morocco remain quiet."

—

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

"Office of the "TRUE AMERICAN" half past ten o'clock, P. M.

Our boat has just returned, having boarded near Chester, the ship Roebuck, Capt. Kelly, from Liverpool, which he left the 6th April, and brings papers to the 4th. From a cursory review of the papers *we have received*, it appears that WAR is still the order of the day. From a paper of the 4th of April, we select the following as a summary of news. Copious extracts will be given to-morrow.

—

LONDON, April 4.

The veil of secrecy still covers the negotiation with France. Councils are held; Dispatches are received and sent off; Couriers pass and repass; but nothing has transpired to enable us to form any descisive opinion. A Cabinet council was held on Friday night, and an ultimatum is said to have been drawn up. The answer, it is hoped, will be received by Thursday, the day on which Parliament is expected to adjourn for the Easter Holidays. The public will certainly be not a little surprised, if both Houses adjourn without any information being communicated to them upon the situation of the country.

We have a strong suspicion that the question of peace or war will be decided before many days have elapsed. It is probable that a communication will either be made to Parliament, or that a discussion will take place upon the situation of the country, before the adjournment for the recess. In the mean time a negotiation is said to be going on for effecting a partial change of Administration. Lord Greenville is gone to visit Mr. Pitt at Walmer Castle; and many of the Ministers friends begin to talk of the necessity of introducing Mr. Pitt again into the Cabinet.

The Funds this morning were at the beginning of the market 63 13-48. They fell at noon to 63; and in five minutes afterwards to 61 3-4. At one o'clock they were 62. The gloomy nature of the intelligence received this morning, and the heaviness of the account caused the depreciation. Two more failures occurred this morning, and more expected to-morrow. A more tremendous account never was known in the annals of the Stock Exchange.

April 1.

Yesterday, as usual, was fertile in rumours.—Ministers have received dispatches from France!—How ridiculous it is that this should furnish grounds for speculation!—There is hardly a day passes without their receiving dispatches, nor can it be otherwise, especially when unsettled points are under discussion between the two Governments."

"The Row-Boat"—"the return of Lord Whitworth"—"the departure of General Andreossi"—"the augurs from his phisiognomy, and short stay at the Levee," &c. &c. have all been exploded with the contempt such stories merit, and nothing remains but "Mr. Pitt's expected return into power," which is still talked of, and considered as inimical to the prospect of peace.

Our Hague correspondent informs us, that the Louisiana expedition had not sailed a few days since, but that all the troops were on board. The real object of the armament is not sufficiently known, and if it were, much suspicion ought to attach to other movements making on the side of Holland and Flanders. Six thousand French troops, it is reported, have entered Breda.

Downing-street, March 22, 1803.

By dispatches received this morning from the Earl of Elgin, His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary at Constantinople, dated January 15, 1803, it appears that the differences which had subsisted between the Sublime Porte and the Beys of Egypt, have been satisfactorily arranged, through the mediation of His Majesty's ambassador.

Extract of a letter from Paris, March 29.

"It is agreed on here by all parties, that the modest and dignified conduct of the British ambassador, on a late occasion, has only been surpassed by the vigilance and activity of the king's minister at home: while on the contrary, the behaviour of a certain great man proves that he has not yet learnt to act up to the great station in which Fortune has placed him. Instead of persuading the world of his pacific intentions, he has convinced all impartial men of his designs, and that his official anger was not the effect of feeling hurt by the ungrounded suspicion, but aroused the premature and unexpected discovery of his hostile intentions.

"The self-convicted traitor O'Connor has lately been every day seen at Talleyrand's office, and he boasts to those persons who, like an English orator, dishonour themselves by his society, *that the Swiss Consulta shall soon be followed by an Irish one.* This *Irish gasconade* however, meets with little confidence, even from his ragged, starving and rebellious accomplices.

"Two printers and three booksellers have lately been sent to the Temple Bastile, for printing and selling the trial of Peltier, with Mr. Mackintosh's speech at full length. Another edition from the Consular press is now presented for public sale, in which, of course, every thing striking or offensive is left out:—In short, it is now a trial a-la-Francaise, fit for *free Frenchmen* to read.

"A widow and her two daughters were arrested a few days ago, and on the following day took their departure in the Cayenne Diligence. Their crime was selling a caricature in full length upon the Bouvelards, representing General Leclerc in purgatory, surrounded by an hundred thousand Blacks, and fifty thousand white slaves, who are reproaching him with their deaths, and telling him, if he had, like his ancestors, meddled only with *hair*, instead of *gunpowder*, they should not have met there.

"All the respectable Englishmen are preparing to leave France—but the Police have secret orders, and several days attendance at the prefecture of the Police is necessary to get a passport, that formerly was obtained in half an hour. This is so much the more provoking, as the former French politeness at this office is changed into the most brutal insolence, which can only be softened into a little civility, by the sight and feeling of a few British Guineas."

Mr. Edgeworth, who, in concert with his Daughter, has produced several works of an instructive, moral, and humourous description, which do honour to themselves and to British Literature, was lately at Paris. As soon as the name of this Gentleman was heard in that Capital, it excited the jealousy of Government, and he was immediately ordered out of the country, upon a suspicion that he was brother to the amiable Counsellor of the unfortunate Louis Seize. Mr. Edgeworth left Paris for a few days, and in the mean time his friends interposed and satified the French Government, that though of the same name, he was not related to the gentleman alluded to. Mr. Edgeworth was then permitted to return to Paris; but he had too much spirit to remain in a country, where even the name of a virtuous man is offensive to the Government.

Lady Townsend, it is said, is about to give a *dress* Ball. It is to be hoped that other Ladies of Fashion will be induced to follow so *decorous* an example.

—

HAGUE, March 22.

It is asserted here, in a positive manner, that the expedition to Louisiana, fitting out at Helvoetsluys, is not yet suspended. We are assured, that the last embarkation of the troops will be effected in the end of this week. It is still announced as an event equally certain, that a body of French troops will soon enter our territories. In case the differences between France and England are not amicably adjusted, these troops will be stationed in those points which are most favourable for an invasion of England. Though these dispositions are merely measures of precaution, they seem to indicate how much importance the French Government, notwithstanding the silence of the French Journals, attaches to what is taking place in England. General Duroc, it is said, has set out for Berlin, in order to induce that Court to pursue prompt measures in regard to the Electorate of Hanover. Thus the semi-hostile preparations in all parts seem to wait only for a declaration of war.

There is another point also on which we shall venture to touch, because in doing so we implicate no persons, and because it cannot have escaped the notice of those who have watched the progress of France since the signature of the Treaty with this Country. We were in posession of the Island of Elba at the time of the signature of the Preliminaries it was *not* ceded by us to France—but as if the Cisel Consul was determined to exclude us even from the chance of obtaining a Port in the Mediterranean, France has since annexed that Island to her Dominions. Now we ask by what principle has this been done, which would not equally apply to the annexation, on the part of France, of the Cape of Good Hope, of Surinam, of Demerary, of Issequibo, or of any of our Conquests which were ceded by us at the Peace *but not ceded to France?* We have seen it stated in The Moniteur in a manner sufficiently arbitrary, that we have no right to interfere with France on the Continent of Europe; but we have never yet heard so monstrous a proposition, as that we have no right to maintain those Powers in possession of our own Conquests, in whose hands we have thought fit to place them. If it were otherwise, it would have been a *farce*, at the Treaty of Amiens to have ceded any Conquest except to France—but the distinction of a Cession to France, or to Holland or Spain, was relied upon by the French Negotiators themselves, and relied upon also, and with great propriety, by His Majesty's Ministers, in their justification of the terms and conditions of Peace.

GENOA, March 8.

Conscrips are daily arriving from France for completing the demi-brigades in Italy; 400 are now quartered here.—The Government provides for the subsistance of the of that nation which are in Liguria, by arrangements with contractors, but with whom this contract is only made for one year. For some days considerable bodies of French troops have been masching towards the Levant.

—

LEYDEN, March 22.

The formidable preparations making in England, appear more and more to awaken the solicitude of the French Government, and dispositions are already made at all events, as if war were inevitable. It could hardly have been hoped, under the present circumstances, that the two Belligerent Powers would tolerate the neutrality of the Batavian Republic; but if there were the smallest grounds for uncertainty on that head, all hopes of that kind are now vanished. We learn that France has demanded of the Batavian Government that the necessary preparations for the maintenance of a considerable corps of French troops shall immediately be made, troops are said to be already on their march for our frontiers.—Though this measure be only precautionary, it proves how much the French Government, notwithstanding the silence observed by its Journals, attaches importance to what passes in England.

It was not possible to imagine that the First Consul, after the high degree of glory and power which he had acquired, would ever yield to menaces. It appears that the French destined to cover Holland in case of invasion, and no doubt, also to take part of a general expedition against England, will be distributed in the principal town of Holland. It is not yet known where the head quarters will be fixed. It is said that General Duroc has set out for Berlin to require of that Court the most prompt measures in respect to the Electorate of Hanover. Thus on every side semi hostile preparations do not even await the declerations of war, and without the intervention of a tutelary genius, it seems that the friends of humanity will in a few days have again to lament its fate.

General Cæsar Berthier brother to the Minister for War at Paris, and who had arrived in Holland in quality of Chief of the Staff to the expedition to Louisiana on Wednesday quitted the Hague, on another destination. He is gone to Helvoetsluys to embark for Dunkirk, whence he will go to Tobago, with the character of Captain-General of that island. It appears likewise, that the departure of the troops at the head of which General Victor is to take possession of Louisiana, will be hastened.

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Hanover County Court,
28th February, 1803.

William Galt, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Richard Richardson and Dudley Richardson, Defendants. } In Chan'cry

THE defendant Richard Richardson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant, Richard Richardson, do appear here on the fourth Wednesday in May next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some public newspaper of the city of Richmond for two months successively, and that another copy be posted at the front door of the courthouse of this county.

A Copy—Teste,
Tho. Pollard, D.C.H.C.

The highbred English Stallion

DION,

WAS imported from London, the fall of 1801, by J. Hoomes, Esq. of the Bowling-Green; he was bred by Mr. Garforth, of Yorkshire, and is undoubtedly a horse of as pure blood as any in England. He was a good racer, and beat several of the best horses there, among them the famous horse Jonah, for the Hand Plate at York. In 1800, he ran over the York course, four miles, with Hambletonian, for the great subscription, and although the greatest exertion was made by the rider of Hambletonian (by whipping and spurring) yet he beat Dion only the neck, and actually refused to run with him for the Gold Cup, at Doncaster, a few days after, which Dion won with the greatest ease, beating several good horses; this fact, the subscriber has undoubted proof of, and ready to be shewn to any one that will apply. Dion, at another time, beat Mr. Cookson's Sir Harry, and Sir Thomas Gascoigne's Timothy, with several other horses in high repute, and was considered a horse of great speed and bottom also, for his racing, in almost every instance, was 4 miles; he was lamed early and obliged to quit the turf.

Dion, now rising eight years old, is one of the most compact horses ever seen, he is a fine bay, with great beauty, and has probably the best feet, legs, back and quarters that were ever combined in any one horse; he measures exactly fifteen hands two inches and a half, under the standard, has uncommon strength and activity, and is likely to get capital race, saddle or carriage horses.

Dion, now in great perfection, will stand this season, which will commence the 1st day of March, and end the 1st day of August following, at my house, twelve miles below Mecklenburg court house, on the great road leading from Gee's bridge, over Meherrin, to Haskins's, Sir Peyton Skipwith's lower ferry, and Taylor's ferry, over Roan-Oke River, to cover mares, at Two and a Half Guineas the leap (to be paid in hand,) Five Guineas the season, to be paid the first day of November next, and Forty Dollars for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, and the mare remains the property of the person who put her to horse, with one dollar to the groom in every instance; good and extensive pasturage for the mares, gratis; grain will be furnished at the market price, and the greatest attention paid to the mares, but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Five Guineas the season, and for Forty Dollars to insure, (payable as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, but any person may have the season by paying Twenty Dollars when his mare is put to the horse.

WILLIAM LUCAS.
Mecklenburg, Feb. 10th, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

Dion was bred by Mr. Garforth, and got by Spadille (one of the best sons of Highflyer) his dam Faith, by Pacolet, a grandson of the Godolphin Arabian, his grand dam the famous Atalanta, by Old Matchem, out of Lass of the Mill, Oroonok, Old Traveller, sister to Clark's Lass of the Mill, Mr. Holmes's Miss Makeless, by Young Grey Hound, Old Partner, Woodcock, dam of the Lambton Miss Doe, Croft's Bay Barb, grand dam of the Ancaster Stirling, Makeless, Desdemona's dam, Brimmer, Dicky Pierson, son of Dodsworth, out of the Burton Barb mare.

The above Pedigree is taken from the general stud book of England.

JOHN HOOMES.

The death of Major Lucas obliges me to move my horse Dion,

across the main road (within half a mile of where he was to have stood) to Mr. Edward Delony's, who is son in law to Major Lucas; Mr. Delony will have the advantage of Major Lucas's pastures, in addition to his, which are very good. Gentlemen who wish to breed from this horse, may rest well assured of the greatest attention being paid to their mares by Mr. Delony.

J. NELSON.
March 15, 1803.

The Famous and Complete Horse, STIRLING,

Never beaten but once and then by accident,

WAS imported from London by John Hoomes, Esq. of the B. Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a king's plate at four years old and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian, (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, (four miles, one furlong and one hundred and thirty-eight yards) for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England, having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

Stirling is a most beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best Rock in England, as will appear from his Pedigree below; he is upwards of fifteen hands and an half, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf: and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the 6th volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303. where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the "famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-"Market course) in one minute, which "is at the rate of 82 feet and an half in "a second, an inconceivable swiftness, e-"ven supposing it a little exaggerated, as "is probable it was: but for further sa-"tisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. "Matay. If such a velocity had continued "some seconds, it might have been fairly "pronounced, that the horse went swift-"er than the wind, it being very seldom "the most violent wind makes such way: "the greatest known velocity of a ship at "sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, "and supposing the ship to take the third "of the velocity of the wind which im-"pressed it, the speed of that wind would "not amount to 80 feet in one second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling, then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at Ascot, beating Mr. Crosby's Victor, (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Egham, the Magna Charta stakes of 30 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H Delme, Esq. he won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatia, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Bishop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (Round Course,) four miles, beating the Duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeator, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Ruttin's filly at Epsom, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market, the second class of the Oatland stakes, beating Mr. Wilson's Caustic, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Potfos out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the Duke of Bedford's Brass, Lord Egremont's Fractious, and Lord Darlington's Albourne. He Afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oatlands, which he also won, beating Lord Tichfield's Viret, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Bur[illegible]d beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kitear, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each: received forfeit from Sir Henry Vane Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (7 subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George and others, Duke's Course, (4 miles) He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season, (which will commence on the 1st day of March next, and end on the first day of August following) at Ampthill, 6 miles from Richmond, and will cover mares at Three and a Half Guineas the leap, (to be paid at the stable door) 7 Guineas the season (which may be discharged any time before the 1st of August next, by the payment of Five Guineas,) and Ten Guineas for insuring a mare to be with foal, to be returned if such should not be the case, with One Dollar to the Groom in every instance. The best pasturage in the state (with a considerable addition to what I had last year) and servants board, *gratis*; grain furnished at the market price (for which the money must be sent.) The greatest attention will be paid to mares; but no responsibility for accidents or escapes. Notes for Seven Guineas (to be discarged as above mentioned) will be expected with the mares, or for Ten Guineas to insure.

ISHAM RANDOLPH.
Ampthill, Feb. 22, 1803.

PEDIGREE.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer, (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade: his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the Duke of New-Castle's Turk, Byerly Turk, Tafolet, Barb, Place's White Turk, out of a natural Barb mare. THOS. STIRLING.

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

That well known plantation in the upper end of Hanover, called

Bulfield,

NOW containing sixteen hundred and seventy five acres, more or less. It is not necessary to say much concerning this property, for it is not supposed any person will purchase who does not first view it, I therefore invite all those who may be disposed to invest their money in land, to examine this estate. I will, however observe, that it is in tolerable order for farming, and that it has been very much improved within the last three or four years, but there is still room for and great improvements may yet be made.—There is on it a tolerable good old fashioned dwelling house, an overseer's house, negro quarters, two good barns (in one of which is Booker's Threshing Machine,) and other convenient out houses, nearly 1000 young apple trees, just beginning to bear, and 4 or 500 peach trees, all of various kinds and choice selections. Between 7 and 800 acres are cleared, the rest in woods and mostly well timbered. About 40 or 50 acres of swamp already cleared and partly ditched, designed for meadow; more than 100 acres are laid off in lots and chiefly well set in clover.

There is sown 300 bushels of forward and 500 of latter wheat, about 150 bushels of the forward wheat is on fallowed and manured land, and put in in a masterly manner, but all the rest is in the corn field, according to the Virginia system—also about sixty acres of Rye. The sale will be made with or without the wheat and rye crops, as may be agreed on, and this circumstance will regulate the surrender of possession.

I desire also to sell, between 70 and 80 valuable

Labourers,

of whom 24 are men and boys, and none very old. These will be sold in families, for on no account will I separate them.—Also about 200 head of CATTLE, of which upwards of 40 are Oxen. Ten excellent MULES, well broke to the waggon and plough; some very good work horses, and a work mare, believed to be with foal by a jack; four very good brood Mares, two of them known to be blooded, and the others believed to be so, and two are believed to be with foal by Stirling

Six Colts, two of them will be two years old next spring, one by Spread Eagle and the other by Cormorant, out of the blooded mares; two yearling colts by Spread Eagle; also one Mule Colt.

All the stock of Sheep and Hogs, Crops of Corn and Rye, plantation Tools, Waggons, Carts, &c. &c.

To save unnecessary conversations, it is proper to observe, that the negroes, stock, &c. will not be sold until a previous sale of the land shall have taken place; or the whole will be disposed of at once to a single purchaser.

I again offer the remainder of my Richmond property for sale, consisting of a square of Lots and the Houses formerly occupied by myself, including the House in which the Loan Office of the United States is now kept. The vacant Lots adjoining Mr. Pickett. A House and Lot lately the property of Samuel M'Craw, Esq. and the House and Lot formerly occupied by the Hon. John Pendleton. Possession of the Richmond property (except the House and Lot last mentioned and the vacant Lots) cannot be surrendered until the 1st Jan. 1804, without the consent and to suit the convenience of the present occupants.

I desire likewise to sell, about 24,000 acres of

Military Lands,

In the state of Kentucky and on the N.W. of the Ohio, chiefly patented in my own name, some of which patents are now and others will soon be in my possession. From these all the information may be derived as to its situation, &c. which it is in my power to afford.

Satisfactory titles to the foregoing property will be given the purchasers according to the tenure by which I hold the same.

Although it is no part of my object to turn the property hereby offered for sale, into public funds, yet payments for any part of it will be facilitated by receiving any species of the stock of the United States, or of the Bank of the United States, or of any private Banks and Insurance Companies, so far as to accommodate purchasers. For terms apply to

John Hopkins.
Richmond, Jan. 3, 1803. 11wtf

The Executors of the late Gen. George Washington,

Offer for sale the following Tracts of

LAND,

A TRACT in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres—The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown to Leesburg and Winchester, 19 miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town, and not more than three from the Great Falls of the Potomac.

One Tract containing 2,481 acres, lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain. Part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.

One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chattin's Run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.

A tract on the South Fork of Bullskin, containing 1600 acres—One also, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley) county—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of tobacco, hemp, wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.

One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county. This land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.

One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres. This tract, tho' small, is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac River, about twelve miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it—two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expence than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.

One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond River. This land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.

One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres. It is very level and lies near the river Potomac.

One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres. This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettoctan, and is good farming land.

One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres. This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow fit for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.

One other tract on the Mohawk river, state of New-York, containing 1000 acres.

In North West Territory—Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.

In Kentucky—On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres—ditto adjoining, 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.

LOTS
IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

Two improved lots near the Capitol, square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.

Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.

A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Princes streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.

WINCHESTER.

One lot, in town, of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres.

BATH, OR WARM SPRINGS.

Two well situated lots, on one of them is a small building large enough to accommodate one family.

The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.

Samuel Washington, Culpeper county.
George S. Washington, Jefferson do.
William A. Washington, Westmoreland do.
George W. P. Custis, Mount Washington, Fairfax do.
Bushrod Washington, Mount Vernon, do.
Lawrence Lewis, Wood Lawn, do.

August 30. eptf.

LAND for SALE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Worshipful Court of King & Queen county, will be exposed to sale, on the premises, for ready money, on Friday the 3d day of June next,

The tract of LAND whereon the late Col. Philip Taliaferro resided, situate in the lower end of King and Queen county; or as much of the said land as may be necessary to raise a sum of money for the payment of which the said land was mortgaged. 1aw 3

The Commissioners.
May 6, 1803.

UNION TAVERN.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is now in possession of that well known stand, so long and so justly considered the most elegible in town, for the purpose for which he intends it; its situation as a Coffee-House, stands unrivaled, from its convenience to the Post-Office; its contiguity to the Capital, must always render it an object to those gentlemen who have public business to transact, while its elevated situation in the most desirable part of the city, under the hill, will, he hopes, ever make it agreeable to ALL who consult their own comfort. These local advantages joined to the strict attention which he intends always to bestow, will, he flatters himself, insure him that proportion of the public patronage, which it shall be his constant study to deserve.

J. H. LYNCH.
Richmond, Feb. 22, 1803.

To RENT,

My HOUSE and LOT, PLEASANTLY situated on Shockoe Hill, and on the street leading by Col. Gamble's to the Armory. Possession given immediately.

William West.
April 23, 1803. tf.

VALUABLE PROPERTY *for Sale.*

On MONDAY the 30th instant, between the hours of X and XI o'clock, if the the weather permits, else the next fair day, will be SOLD on the spot, to the highest bidder,

In FIVE LOTS,

(agreeably to the nett survey lately made by Mr. John Williamson)

Or in MORE, *according to the wish of Purchasers,*

Eighteen and three quarters of an Acre on Shockoe-Hill, known by the denomination of the

FRENCH GARDEN,

and its dependencies:

Beginning at the line of Wright Southgate, and terminating in a point at the corner of a street N. West of Doctor Ellis's house.

Likewise, three pieces of GROUND, supposed to contain about

TWO ACRES,

adjoining Mr. James Hayes and John Kennedy's line.

The terms of sale will be, one third in three, one third in six, and one third in twelve months. For particulars apply to Messrs. Prosser and Moncure, who will show the platt.

Immediate possession will be given, but no title made till final payment.

May 10, 1803.

RICHMOND MILLS.

THE public are hereby respectfully informed, that we shall continue to furnish Meal and Hominy for next quarter, at same prices as the last, viz:

For Meal per bushel of 50lbs. 3/6;
Hominy per do. 50lbs. 3/3;

And they are requested to take notice, that these articles will only be delivered hereafter to tickets, which may be had at our counting house.

T. RUTHERFOORD, & Co.
31st March, 1803. aawtJ

Virginia:

In the High Court of Chancery for the District of Richmond, March 2, 1803,

Between
William Wooldridge, Plaintiff,
And
James Perry, John Perry, Peter Perry, Allen Whitworth, William Leprad, Daniel Weisiger and John Watkins, Defendants.

THE defendant James Perry, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country; on the motion of the plaintiff by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of May term next, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.